

This Page Is Inserted by IFW Operations  
and is not a part of the Official Record

## **BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES**

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images may include (but are not limited to):

- BLACK BORDERS
- TEXT CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES
- FADED TEXT
- ILLEGIBLE TEXT
- SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES
- COLORED PHOTOS
- BLACK OR VERY BLACK AND WHITE DARK PHOTOS
- GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS

**IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.**

As rescanning documents *will not* correct images,  
please do not report the images to the  
Image Problem Mailbox.

**THIS PAGE BLANK (USPTO)**

PCT

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION  
International Bureau



INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

<b>(51) International Patent Classification<sup>6</sup> :</b> <b>C11D 17/00, 3/18</b>		<b>A1</b>	<b>(11) International Publication Number:</b> <b>WO 97/25408</b> <b>(43) International Publication Date:</b> <b>17 July 1997 (17.07.97)</b>
<b>(21) International Application Number:</b> <b>PCT/US97/00371</b> <b>(22) International Filing Date:</b> <b>3 January 1997 (03.01.97)</b>		<b>(81) Designated States:</b> DE, JP, US, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE).	
<b>(30) Priority Data:</b> 60/009,656 4 January 1996 (04.01.96) US		<b>Published</b> <i>With international search report. Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i>	
<b>(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US):</b> DOW-BRANDS INC. [US/US]; 9550 Zionsville Road, Indianapolis, IN 46268 (US).			
<b>(72) Inventors; and</b> <b>(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only):</b> KURTZ, James, L. [US/US]; 3001 Scarborough Lane, Midland, MI 48640 (US). TUCKER, Christopher, J. [US/US]; Court 2, 6232 Fairway Pines, Bay City, MI 48706 (US).			
<b>(74) Agent:</b> COHN, Gary, C.; The Dow Chemical Company, Patent Dept., P.O. Box 1967, Midland, MI 48641-1967 (US).			

**(54) Title:** SELF-FOAMING MICROEMULSION CLEANING COMPOSITIONS

**(57) Abstract**

The invention is a cleaning composition in the form of a microemulsion comprising a self-foaming agent in an effective amount to form a foam after the composition is dispensed on a surface, at least one cosurfactant, at least one surfactant, and the balance water, wherein the composition is a stable, self-foaming microemulsion having a sub-atmospheric vapor pressure at 22 °C and capable of being dispensed as a liquid from a non-pressurized package.

**FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY**

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AM	Armenia	GB	United Kingdom	MW	Malawi
AT	Austria	GE	Georgia	MX	Mexico
AU	Australia	GN	Guinea	NE	Niger
BB	Barbados	GR	Greece	NL	Netherlands
BE	Belgium	HU	Hungary	NO	Norway
BF	Burkina Faso	IE	Ireland	NZ	New Zealand
BG	Bulgaria	IT	Italy	PL	Poland
BJ	Benin	JP	Japan	PT	Portugal
BR	Brazil	KE	Kenya	RO	Romania
BY	Belarus	KG	Kyrgyzstan	RU	Russian Federation
CA	Canada	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	SD	Sudan
CF	Central African Republic	KR	Republic of Korea	SE	Sweden
CG	Congo	KZ	Kazakhstan	SG	Singapore
CH	Switzerland	LI	Liechtenstein	SI	Slovenia
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	LK	Sri Lanka	SK	Slovakia
CM	Cameroon	LR	Liberia	SN	Senegal
CN	China	LT	Lithuania	SZ	Swaziland
CS	Czechoslovakia	LU	Luxembourg	TD	Chad
CZ	Czech Republic	LV	Latvia	TG	Togo
DE	Germany	MC	Monaco	TJ	Tajikistan
DK	Denmark	MD	Republic of Moldova	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
EE	Estonia	MG	Madagascar	UA	Ukraine
ES	Spain	ML	Mali	UG	Uganda
FI	Finland	MN	Mongolia	US	United States of America
FR	France	MR	Mauritania	UZ	Uzbekistan
GA	Gabon			VN	Viet Nam

## SELF-FOAMING MICROEMULSION CLEANING COMPOSITIONS

The present invention relates to household cleaning products which foam after dispensing.

5        Household cleaning products have been provided to consumers by manufacturers in a variety of forms including especially solids and liquids which are commonly diluted in use and rinsed away, and sprays which are commonly applied directly to the surface or article to be  
10      cleaned and subsequently rinsed or wiped away. Sprays are particularly popular as a product for cleaning hard surfaces such as spray bathroom cleaners used for showers enclosures, tubs, tile, sinks and the like; all purpose spray cleaners used to clean appliances, counters, kitchen  
15      sinks, and the like; glass cleaners used for windows, mirrors and the like, and mold and mildew and disinfectant cleaners. Sprays are also popular as a product for pretreating fabrics prior to laundering and as rug and carpet cleaners. Sprays have the advantage that they  
20      permit the broad application of a relatively small amount of a liquid cleaning composition to a surface or article to be cleaned. The application of a spray product is easily directed toward an article or surface, however it is often difficult to distinguish areas to which the spray  
25      has been applied from areas which have not yet been sprayed.

Ordinarily, household cleaning products foam during the process of cleaning and in general consumers desire a product which foams well, provided that the foam  
30      is easily removed or dissipated from the cleaned article or surface. Thus, liquid cleaning products such as dish washing liquids and liquid laundry detergents are optimized to exhibit good foaming. These products are diluted in a bath before use and are used in situations

where the foam is easily rinsed away from the cleaned article.

Foaming is also desired in the case of liquid or spray products used to clean hard surfaces. With spray bathroom cleaners there is usually ample opportunity for rinsing. However, there is often less opportunity for effective rinsing of all purpose spray cleaners and glass cleaners. Spray products which exhibit good foaming as they are used tend to leave residual foam when wiped from the cleaned article. As a result, spray products used to clean hard surfaces, especially all purpose spray cleaners and glass cleaners, are usually low foaming compositions which tend to leave less residual foam when wiped clean.

15 Manufacturers of household cleaning products have resorted to a number of means to improve their foaming characteristics. Aerosol containers have found particular application as a means of dispensing a product as a foam. However, aerosol products have suffered from negative public perception due to their perceived adverse 20 environmental effects. Further, aerosol foams provide a product which is dispensed in the form of a foam rather than a liquid product which foams as it cleans.

Post-foaming compositions are known in personal care products particularly as post foaming shave gels. These post foaming compositions have not found application in household cleaning products for a number of practical reasons. In general, these compositions, typified by post-foaming shave gels, must be dispensed from expensive compartmented aerosol packages such as the package shown in Figure 4 of US Patent No. 3,541,581 and the piston package described in US Patent No. 4,913,323. This is due both to the super atmospheric vapor pressure of the compositions which necessitates pressurized packaging and to the thick, non-fluid consistency of the gel which

cannot be adequately exhausted from a non compartmented pressurized package.

Self-leveling, self-foaming liquid compositions which incorporate a dual purpose pressure agent used to 5 both dispense the liquid from a non-compartmented barrier package and to foam the liquid have been described in the art. Such compositions nevertheless exhibit super-atmospheric vapor pressure and must thus be contained in and dispensed from a pressurized package of a barrier 10 material.

Other cleansing compositions having self-foaming properties contain as self-foaming agents organic liquids whose vapor pressure is sub-atmospheric. However, such compositions exhibit viscosities which make them 15 unsuitable for dispensing from a non-aerosol spray device. Further, such compositions employ high levels of surfactants which are difficult to rinse from a cleaned surface or article and unnecessarily add to product cost.

Other cleansing compositions contain sub-atmospheric organic liquid compounds having self-foaming properties and relatively high surfactant levels. These compositions use water soluble organic gums as viscosity modifiers to give the shampoo a viscosity in the range of 1000 to 20,000 centistokes at 5°C or the compositions are 25 in the form of gels. In general, liquids with such high viscosities are unsuitable for dispensing as a non-aerosol spray since the high viscosity prevents the liquids from being satisfactorily atomized. Additionally, cleaning compositions containing high levels of surfactants can be 30 difficult to rinse from the cleaned surface and add to the cost of such products.

Another reference teaches the use of a water-insoluble volatile organic liquid, pentane, in an "aqueous saponaceous composition" having a sub-atmospheric vapor

pressure to produce compositions which foam spontaneously when the composition is spread out into a thin layer. The composition could be dispensed from an atomizer. However, the composition was not stable in that the pentane did not remain in solution. The composition required agitation or shaking immediately prior to use in order to distribute the pentane throughout the composition. These compositions also required higher surfactant concentrations to obtain their foaming effects.

Cleaning product compositions which incorporate a perfume as the essential hydrocarbon in the form of a microemulsion have been described in the art. However, these compositions do not self-foam.

Liquid crystal detergent compositions which incorporate low vapor pressure hydrocarbon solvents for the cleaning of oily soils are described in the art. However, the hydrocarbon solvents required in these compositions are insufficiently volatile to produce a composition that is self-foaming. Other compositions which lack a self-foaming agent exhibit no self-foaming property although the compositions may foam when agitated or when sprayed through a sprayer designed to impart foaming to a liquid.

There is therefore a need for improved hard surface cleaning products which foam well after dispensing but are easily rinsed or wiped from a cleaned surface or article and which do not tend to leave residual foam after wiping.

In the application of cleaning products to an article or surface to be cleaned it is desirable to apply a relatively small amount of product broadly so as to effectively cover the surface which is to be cleaned. To this end it is desirable that the area to which product has already been applied be visible. There is therefore a

need for hard surface cleaning products in a form which allows the user to apply a relatively small amount of product broadly and to easily see the area to which product has been applied.

5 It is also desirable that the cleaning product remain in the area to which it has been applied until rinsed, wiped or otherwise removed from the article or surface. In the case of horizontal surfaces liquid and spray products tend to remain where applied. However, in  
10 the case of inclined and especially vertical surfaces liquids and sprays tend to run and drip.

15 To counteract this tendency, hard surface cleaning products in the form of thickened liquids have been developed and marketed. Such thickened products are more effectively retained on an article or surface to be cleaned. However, thickened cleaning products usually require greater effort and care in rinsing because of their tendency to be more effectively retained on the article or surface. Further, such thickened liquids do  
20 not lend themselves to application in the form of a spray since they are difficult to atomize and project sufficiently. There is therefore a need for liquid cleaning compositions which cling well to vertical surfaces when applied as a liquid or a spray and which  
25 self-foam after application.

#### Summary of the Invention

In one aspect, this invention is a post-foaming composition comprising:

30 (a) water  
(b) from about a 0.5 to about 10 weight percent of a water immiscible compound or mixture thereof, the water immiscible compound(s) having a vapor pressure which satisfies the relationship

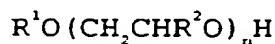
$$3 \text{ psi} < \sum_{i=1}^{i=y} X_i P_i < 14.7 \text{ psi.}$$

wherein y represents the number of water immiscible compounds in component (c),  $X_i$  represents the mole fraction of a water immiscible compound i in component (c), and  $P_i$  represents the vapor pressure of said water-immiscible compound i at 22° C;

(c) from about 0.2 to about 20 weight percent of a surfactant; and

(d) from about 0.1 to about 20 weight percent of a cosurfactant selected from the group consisting of

1) an alkylene glycol ether of the formula



where  $R^1$  is  $C_1-C_6$  alkyl,  $R^2$  is H or methyl and n is a number from 1 to 3,

2) an alcohol of the formula



where  $R^3$ ,  $R^4$  and  $R^5$  are each either H or  $C_1-C_6$  alkyl provided that the total number of carbon atoms in  $R^3$ ,  $R^4$  and  $R^5$  is 3 to 7, and

3) mono- and di-carboxylic acids having an equivalent weight of up to 88;

the relative amounts of components (a)-(d) being selected such that the composition is in the form of a liquid oil-in-water microemulsion.

The composition of this invention may be dispensed as a non-foamed liquid spray. Some period of time after dispensing, which is usually in the order of

about 1 to 20 seconds, the sprayed composition foams. In this way, the surface onto which the composition is sprayed can be readily identified. Furthermore, the composition of this invention is storage stable for a 5 period of 30 days or more and can be packaged in non-pressurized containers. The composition also clings well to vertical surfaces and provides for excellent cleaning.

In a second aspect, this invention is a container having a non-pressurized reservoir and an 10 opening, said reservoir containing the post-foaming composition of the first aspect of the invention, said opening being fitted with a dispensing apparatus which is adapted to be actuated from a closed to an open position wherein when said dispensing apparatus is actuated to an 15 open position, it imparts shear to said post-foaming composition and dispenses it from the container in the form of a liquid, non-foamed spray.

#### Detailed Description of the Invention

Water is an essential component of the 20 composition of this invention. Water is necessary to provide both the desired foaming and the lathering qualities and is used in quantities sufficient to obtain a liquid of desired viscosity. Water from any source, including for example, tap water, distilled water, and 25 deionized water is suitable for use in the present invention provided any impurities and additives in the water do not interfere with the functionality of the other components. The amount of water in the composition is ultimately determined by the amount of the other essential 30 and optional ingredients included in the composition. Preferably, deionized water is used. Preferably, from about 60 percent to about 98 percent by weight of the composition is water. More preferably, from about 80 percent to about 98% by weight of the total composition is 35 water.

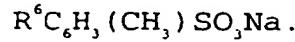
The composition also contains a surfactant, which performs several functions. It aids in stabilizing the microemulsion and helps to stabilize the foam which forms after the composition is dispensed. Surfactants 5 which are useful herein have a alkylaryl, alkyl or alkenyl hydrocarbon chain, of from about 10-32 carbon atoms, preferably an alkyl chain of about 10-30 carbon atoms.

In general, the efficiency of a surfactant in forming microemulsion compositions of the present 10 invention increases as the number of carbon atoms in the alkyl chain increases. Surprisingly, in compositions of the present invention it is normally preferred to employ a surfactant with an alkyl chain containing more than 12 carbon atoms. This contrasts with the normal practice of 15 formulating conventional foaming compositions such as shampoos where an increase in the alkyl chain length of the surfactant beyond 12 carbon atoms results in lower amounts of foaming.

Useful surfactants used in compositions of the 20 present invention include for example, anionic, cationic, nonionic, amphoteric, or zwitterionic surfactants or mixtures thereof. Mixtures of an anionic and a nonionic surfactant are preferred. Useful anionic surfactants include for example, metal salts of alkylbenzene 25 sulfonates and alkyltoluene sulfonates. Examples of useful anionic surfactants include for example, those having the formula

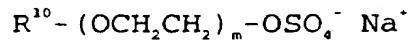


where  $R^6$  is a linear or branched, inertly substituted,  $C_{12}$ -30  $C_{30}$  hydrocarbon, preferably a  $C_{12}$ - $C_{30}$  alkyl and alkyltoluene sulfonates having the formula



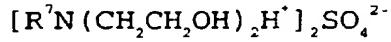
Inert substituent include hydroxyl groups, unsaturated sites, and the like which do not destroy the surface active character of the compound.

Preferred anionic surfactants include those in which the R<sup>6</sup> group contains 20 to 24 carbon atoms. Other useful anionic surfactants include alkyl ethe sulfate surfactants of formula:



where R<sup>10</sup> is an alkyl group of 10-20 carbon atoms and m is a number from 0-12.

Preferred cationic surfactants used in compositions of the present invention include those represented by the formula



where R<sup>7</sup> is a C<sub>10-24</sub> inertly substituted, linear or branched hydrocarbyl, preferably C<sub>16-18</sub> alkyl.

It is understood that many other surfactants and combinations of surfactants which are commercially available and known in the art may be used in the compositions of the present invention without departing from the principles taught herein. A compilation of such commercially available surfactants is found in McCutcheon's Detergents and Emulsifiers which is incorporated herein by reference.

The surfactant must also be compatible with the other materials employed in the composition including the oxygen-containing cosurfactant, and any optional ingredients such as salts, hydrotropes, antimicrobial agents, acids, fragrance, colorant and the like. By "compatible", it is meant that the materials do not engage in an unwanted chemical reaction with each other which

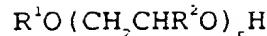
adversely affects their ability to perform the desired function in the composition, and that the materials will not phase separate in the composition.

The amount of surfactant used is selected in conjunction with the amounts and types of the other ingredients so that a stable oil-in-water microemulsion is formed. The microemulsion is clear or slightly hazy. Generally, the surfactant is present in compositions of the present invention in an amount of from about 0.2% to 10 about 20% by weight of the composition. Preferably, the surfactant is present in compositions of the present invention in an amount of from about 0.5% to about 10% by weight. More preferably, the surfactant is present in the compositions in an amount of from about 0.5% to about 7% 15 by weight. The surfactant may be used in excess of that amount needed to form a stable microemulsion, but great excesses are not desired as that increases cost and viscosity.

Another essential ingredient in compositions of 20 the present invention is a cosurfactant. The cosurfactant lowers the interfacial tension between the oil phase and the water phase and allows formation of microemulsion systems. The cosurfactant functions in combination with the surfactant to form a microemulsion incorporating the 25 desired amount and type of self-foaming agent.

Compositions of the present invention may contain combinations of two or more cosurfactants. The cosurfactant may also function to aid in cleaning of 30 resistant soils such as hard soap scum in the case of a bathroom cleaner. It is also preferred to use a cosurfactant which has the lowest possible vapor pressure to minimize the content of volatile organic compounds in the composition as a whole.

Useful cosurfactants include alkylene glycol 35 ethers having the formula



where  $R^1$  is  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl,  $R^2$  is H or methyl and n is a number from 1 to about 3.

Other useful cosurfactants used in compositions 5 of the present invention either alone or in combination with the aforementioned cosurfactants include alcohols having the formula



where  $R^3$ ,  $R^4$  and  $R^5$  are each either H or  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl provided 10 that the total number of carbon atoms in  $R^3$ ,  $R^4$  and  $R^5$  is from 3 to about 9.

Other useful cosurfactants used in forming 15 compositions of the present invention either alone or in combination with the aforementioned cosurfactants include for example, mono- and di-carboxylic acids having an equivalent weight of up to about 88, such as acetic acid, adipic acid, and succinic acid.

More preferred cosurfactants include glycol ethers such as dipropylene glycol n-butyl ether, 20 dipropylene glycol n-propyl ether, propyleneglycol n-butyl ether, propyleneglycol n-propyl ether, tripropyleneglycol methyl ether and mixtures thereof.

The amount of cosurfactant required in 25 compositions of the present invention depends upon the particular surfactant and water immiscible compound which are chosen for a particular composition. Generally, the cosurfactant is present in the composition in an amount of from about 0.1% to about 20%. Preferably, the cosurfactant is present in the composition an amount of 30 from about 0.5% to about 10%. More preferably, from about 1% to about 5% cosurfactant by weight is present in the compositions of the present invention.

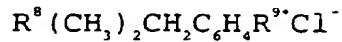
In addition to the aforementioned essential ingredients, the composition of the invention may contain other additives. Of particular importance are certain water soluble inorganic salts and hydrotropes. A water soluble inorganic salt may be added to assist a particular combination of surfactant and cosurfactant in forming the microemulsion of the present invention. Salts may be added directly to the composition or formed in situ through the neutralization of an appropriate acidic substance. Appropriate acidic substances include for example, citric acid, hydrochloric acid, and sulfuric acid. The acid may be neutralized with sodium hydroxide or another appropriate base. Preferred salts used in compositions of the present invention include for example, sodium sulfate, sodium bisulfate, magnesium sulfate, sodium citrate, magnesium citrate, sodium carbonate, sodium chloride, and magnesium chloride. These salts, when used may constitute from about 0.1 to about 10% of the weight of the composition.

Hydrotropes are materials which are used in liquid detergent formulations to solubilize high concentrations of surfactant into an aqueous liquid composition and to suppress the formation of lyotropic liquid crystal phases in aqueous detergent compositions. Since surfactants with alkyl chains containing higher numbers of carbon atoms are generally more susceptible to the formation of liquid crystal phases in aqueous solutions it may be useful to incorporate a hydrotrope into the compositions of the present invention to suppress the formation of liquid crystals and promote the formation of a stable microemulsion. Generally, any compatible hydrotrope may be used in compositions of the present invention. Useful hydrotropes include for example, alkylaryl sulfonates with short alkyl chains such as potassium toluene sulfonate, ammonium xylenesulfonate, sodium cumene sulfonate and medium chain alkane sulfonates

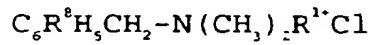
such as sodium primary octane sulfonate. Preferred hydrotropes have an aromatically bound strongly ionic group and no aliphatic hydrocarbon chain of greater than 8, preferably 4, most preferably 2 carbon atoms. A 5 particularly preferred hydrotrope is sodium cumene sulfonate. When present, the hydrotrope advantageously constitutes about 0.1 to 5 weight % of the composition, on an active basis (i.e., excluding any water or solvent which is added with the hydrotrope).

10           Acids, other than those described above as cosurfactants, may be useful in compositions of the present invention. Acids are useful ingredients in many types of hard surface cleaning compositions including for example, bathroom and toilet bowl cleaners. Acids in the 15 composition aid in the removal of hard water stains and soap scum. While no acid is required for the practice of the present invention, any convenient acid may optionally be used. Acids which are useful in compositions of the present invention include for example, organic acids such 20 as citric acid and lactic acid, and inorganic acids such as sodium hydrogen sulfate and hydrochloric acid.

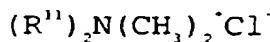
25           Antimicrobial agents may also be used in compositions of the present invention. Antimicrobial agents are commonly incorporated into hard surface cleaners to sanitize or disinfect surfaces to be cleaned. Generally, any compatible antimicrobial agent known to those skilled in the art may be used in compositions of the present invention. Useful antimicrobials include for 30 example, quaternary ammonium compounds, including materials corresponding to the formulae



and



R<sub>8</sub> is a C<sub>10</sub>-C<sub>18</sub> carbon atom branched or linear hydrocarbon and R<sub>9</sub> is a lower alkyl, where R' is a C<sub>12</sub>-C<sub>20</sub> alkyl group, including, for example, a mixture of 60% C<sub>14</sub>, 30% C<sub>16</sub>; 5% C<sub>12</sub> and 5% C<sub>18</sub> or a mixture of R<sub>1</sub> is 68% C<sub>12</sub>; 32% C<sub>14</sub> and R' is 5 hydrogen or a lower alkyl; and materials corresponding to the formula



where R'<sup>11</sup> is C<sub>8</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> alkyl, and such phenolic antimicrobial agents as for example, ortho-phenylphenol and ortho-benzyl 10 chlorophenol.

Compositions of the present invention may also contain other optional ingredients including perfumes and other water insoluble compounds not included among the aforementioned self foaming agents. When those optional 15 ingredients are water immiscible these form part of the water immiscible compounds (b) and, together with any other water-immiscible compound, must satisfy the relationship set forth above.

Typical pH ranges for compositions of the 20 present invention are from about pH 1 to about pH 13 depending on the intended cleaning application.

The compositions of the present invention are advantageously stable for a period of at least about 30 days at ambient temperatures, and preferably are stable 25 for a like period over a temperature range of 0°C to 50°C.

The microemulsion of this invention can be prepared by combining the water and surfactant until the surfactant is dissolved. The cosurfactant is then combined with the surfactant mixture and mixed until 30 visually homogeneous. The resulting solution is advantageously cooled to from about 0°C to about 10°C and the water immiscible compound(s) (which is preferably also

cooled to about 0°C to about 10°C) is added to the mixture and the composition is mixed. The composition is then transferred to an appropriate barrier container for storage.

5           Alternatively, all of the ingredients of a predetermined microemulsion composition, except the water immiscible compounds, may be combined in an intermediate as described above. An appropriate amount of this intermediate may be weighed into a container of barrier  
10 material and an appropriate weight of cooled (0 to 10°C) water immiscible compound is added. The container is closed and the water immiscible compound(s) is incorporated into the composition with agitation.

15           Compositions of the present invention may be packaged in any convenient containers that provide a barrier to the self-foaming agent. Useful barrier materials include for example, polyethylene terephthalate (PET) and polyvinylchloride (PVC). The container preferably has a single non-pressurized reservoir in which  
20 the product communicates with the head space. The reservoir has an opening to the outside which is fitted with a dispensing apparatus. The dispensing apparatus is advantageously made to be actuated between an open and closed position. Preferably, when the dispensing  
25 apparatus is activated, it imparts a shear to the composition contained inside, so that the viscosity drops and it can be atomized and sprayed. Such dispensing apparatus are well known and include finger actuated atomizing spray valves and trigger sprayers. When in the  
30 closed position, the dispensing means should provide a barrier to escape of the contents of the reservoir. The composition may be dispensed by any convenient means including for example, by pouring, by squeezing, or by spraying from a trigger sprayer. Preferably, the  
35 composition is dispensed through a trigger sprayer, for

example, from a model T85NDB trigger sprayer available from Continental Sprayers.

The following examples are illustrative of the  
5 composition of the present invention and are not intended  
as limitations of this invention. Many apparent  
variations of which are possible without departing from  
the spirit and scope thereof. The stated amounts of the  
10 ingredients are parts by weight unless otherwise  
indicated.

The requisite amounts and types of the  
ingredients for the compositions of the following examples  
are predetermined by the process described hereinabove.

#### EXAMPLE 1

15 This example illustrates a microemulsion  
composition useful as a disinfectant cleaner.

The surfactant is dissolved in water at room  
temperature and the ortho-phenylphenol is dissolved in the  
cosurfactant, again at room temperature. The two  
20 solutions are blended together, mixed until homogeneous  
and then citric acid is added and dissolved. The mixture  
is then cooled to about 5°C. Isopentane is separately  
cooled to about 5°C and then is added to the mixture and  
mixed for about 2 minutes. The composition is transferred  
25 to a PET bottle and sealed with a cap. The composition  
components are:

Component	Weight %
Sodium C <sub>11</sub> , alkylbenzene sulfonate *	8.33
Dipropylene glycol-n-butyl ether *	4.17
Citric acid, anhydrous	2.00

Ortho-phenylphenol	0.20
Isopentane (P at 22°C = 11.96 psi)	5.00
Water, deionized	to 100
$\Sigma_{i=1}^{i=n} X_i P_i$	11.96 psia

<sup>a</sup>= Nacconol 90G, Stepan Company; <sup>b</sup>= Dowanol DPnB, The Dow Chemical Company; <sup>c</sup>= Dowicide 1, The Dow Chemical Company

EXAMPLE 2

5 This example illustrates a rapidly foaming microemulsion cleaning composition. The composition components are:

Component	Weight %
$C_{20}-C_{24}$ alkylbenzene sulfonate, Na salt	0.75%
Dipropylene glycol-n-butyl ether <sup>a</sup>	3.0
Propylene glycol-n-butyl ether	0.98
Citric acid	2.0
15 Isopentane	3.5
Petroleum Distillates <sup>b</sup>	0.5
Sodium hydroxide	0.2
Water, deionized	to 100
$\Sigma_{i=1}^{i=n} X_i P_i$	11.03 psia

20 <sup>a</sup>= Dowanol DPnB, the Dow Chemical Company; <sup>b</sup>= NAPTHA SC 140, commercially available from Ashland Chemical. Its vapor pressure at 22°C is 0.019 psi.

25 The surfactant, cosurfactants and citric acid are mixed together at room temperature to form a solution and then cooled to about 5°C. The isopentane and the petroleum distillate are mixed together, cooled to about 5°C, added slowly to the surfactant solution and mixed

until clear. The composition is then stored in an appropriate barrier container.

EXAMPLE 3

5 Example 3 illustrates a rapidly foaming disinfectant cleaning composition. The composition components are:

Component	Weight %
10 Tridecylbenzene sulfonic acid <sup>a</sup>	5.20
Sodium cumene sulfonate (40% aq. sol.)	3.33
Dipropylene glycol-n-propyl ether <sup>b</sup>	2.67
Citric acid, anhydrous	2.00
Sodium hydroxide	0.67
15 Ortho-phenylphenol <sup>c</sup>	0.20
Sodium sulfate	1.00
Isopentane	5.00
Water, deionized	to 100
20 $\sum_{i=1}^{i=y} X_i P_i$	11.96 psia

<sup>a</sup> = Biosoft S130, Stepan Company; <sup>b</sup> = Dowanol, The Dow Chemical Company; <sup>c</sup> = Dowicide 1, The Dow Chemical Company

25 The tridecylbenzene sulfonic acid is dissolved in water at room temperature. Sodium cumene sulfonate is added and mixed until dissolved. The ortho-phenylphenol is dissolved in the ether cosurfactant; the resulting solution is added to the surfactant solution and mixed. Sodium hydroxide is gradually added to obtain a pH of from between about 5 to about 9. Citric acid and sodium sulfate are added and the solution is mixed until they are dissolved. Ninety-five weight parts of this mixture are placed into a container. Isopentane is cooled to about 5°C

and then added to the mixture. The container is sealed and the mixture was blended to form a homogeneous microemulsion.

EXAMPLE 4

5 This example illustrates a slowly foaming disinfectant cleaning composition. The composition components are:

	Component	Weight %
10	Tridecylbenzene sulfonic acid <sup>a</sup>	5.20
	Sodium cumene sulfonate (40% aq. sol.)	3.33
	Dipropylene glycol-n-butyl ether <sup>b</sup>	2.67
	Citric acid, anhydrous	2.00
15	Sodium hydroxide	0.67
	Ortho-phenylphenol <sup>c</sup>	0.20
	Sodium sulfate	2.00
	Isopentane (38.7 wt. %)/ ISOPAR <sup>TM</sup> C <sup>d</sup> (61.3 wt. %)	5.00
20	Water, deionized	to 100
	$\sum_{i=1}^{i=y} X_i P_i$	6.4 psia

<sup>a</sup>= Biosoft S 130, Stepan Company; <sup>b</sup>= Dowanol DPnB, The Dow Chemical Company; <sup>c</sup>= Dowicide 1, The Dow Chemical Company; <sup>d</sup>= ISOPAR<sup>TM</sup> C is a blend of isoparaffinic hydrocarbons primarily containing 2,2,4-trimethylpentane. It is commercially available from Exxon Chemicals. The vapor pressure of 2,2,4-trimethylpentane at 22°C is 0.8245 psia; this value is used in calculating  $\sum_{i=1}^{i=y} X_i P_i$  in this example.

30 The isopentane and ISOPAR are blended and cooled to about 5°C. Otherwise, the composition is prepared as described in Example 3.

## EXAMPLE 5

This example illustrates an acidic disinfectant cleaning composition. The composition components are:

5	Component	Weight %
	Sodium bisulfate <sup>a</sup>	2.00
	Di(hydroxyethyl) tallowamine <sup>b</sup>	6.00
	Cationic Antimicrobial <sup>c</sup>	3.00
10	Dipropylene glycol-n-butyl ether <sup>d</sup>	3.00
	Citric acid, anhydrous	2.00
	Isopentane	5.00
	Water, deionized	to 100
15	$\sum_{i=1}^{i=y} X_i P_i$ psia	11.96

<sup>a</sup> = from Jones Hamilton; <sup>b</sup> = Biosoft TA2, Stepan Chemical Company; <sup>c</sup> = BTC 2125M is a mixture of C<sub>12-18</sub> dimethylbenzyl ammonium chloride and C<sub>12-18</sub> dimethylethylbenzyl ammonium chloride commercially available from Stepan Chemical Company; <sup>d</sup> = Dowanol DPnB, The Dow Chemical Company.

The sodium bisulfate is dissolved in water, the dihydroxyethyl tallow amine is added and the solution is mixed until homogeneous. The antimicrobial, ether cosurfactant, and citric acid are added and mixed until dissolved. Ninety-five parts of this solution are transferred to a barrier container, cooled isopentane (about 5°C) is added, the container sealed, and the solution mixed until homogeneous.

## EXAMPLE 6

This example illustrates a rapidly foaming cleaning composition. The composition components are:

Component	Weight %
Dodecylbenzene sulfonic acid <sup>a</sup>	3.24
Dipropylene glycol-n-butyl ether <sup>b</sup>	1.50
5 Magnesium oxide	0.20
Citric acid, anhydrous	2.00
Isopentane	5.00
Water, deionized	to 100
10 $\sum_{i=1}^{i=y} X_i P_i$	11.96 psia

a= Biosoft S100, Stepan Company; b= Dowanol DPnB, The Dow Chemical Company

15 The surfactant, ether cosurfactant, magnesium oxide, and citric acid are sequentially dissolved in water. Isopentane is cooled to about 5°C, added to 95% by weight of the surfactant solution and mixed in a closed container until homogeneous.

#### EXAMPLE 7

20 This example illustrates a cleaning composition having a mixture of surfactants and a mixture of cosurfactants. The composition components are:

Component	Weight %
25 Sodium C <sub>11-15</sub> alkylbenzene sulfonate	1.00
C <sub>20</sub> -C <sub>24</sub> alkyltoluenesulfonate, Na salt	0.75
Dipropylene glycol-n-propyl ether	2.00
Propylene glycol-n-butyl ether	1.07
30 Citric acid	2.00
NAPTHA SC-140	0.50
Sodium hydroxide	0.66
Isopentane	3.50
Water, deionized	to 100
35 $\sum_{i=1}^{i=y} X_i P_i$	11.03 psia

The  $C_{20-24}$  alkyltoluene sulfonate, sodium salt surfactant, propyleneglycol-n-butyl ether, and NAPTHA SC-140 are dissolved in 55% of the total amount of water. The sodium dodecylbenzene sulfonate, dipropyleneglycol-n-propyl ether, sodium hydroxide, and citric acid are added to the mixture, then mixed to form a solution and the remaining water is added. The solution is cooled to about 5°C and cooled isopentane (about 5°C) is added to the solution with mixing to form a microemulsion.

10 EXAMPLE 8

This example illustrates a cleaning composition that foams more slowly than the composition of Example 7. The composition components are:

15	Component	Weight %
	Sodium dodecylbenzene sulfonate	1.00
	$C_{20-24}$ Alkyltoluenesulfonate, sodium salt	0.75
	Dipropyleneglycol-n-propyl ether	2.00
20	Propylene glycol-n-butyl ether	1.07
	Citric acid	2.00
	NAPTHA S-140	0.50
	Sodium hydroxide	0.86
	Isopentane (75 mole%)/ ISOPAR C (25 mole%)	3.50
25	Water, deionized	to 100
	$\sum_{i=1}^{15} X_i P_i$	9.18 psia

This composition is prepared as described in Example 7.

30 EXAMPLE 9

This example illustrates a microemulsion cleaning composition of the present invention having n-

pentane as the water immiscible compound. The composition components are:

5	Component	Weight %
	Sodium dodecylbenzene sulfonate	1.00
	C <sub>20-24</sub> Alkyltoluenesulfonate, Na salt	0.75
	Dipropylene glycol-n-propyl ether	2.00
	Propylene glycol-n-butyl ether	1.07
10	Citric acid	2.00
	NAPTHA S-140	0.50
	Sodium hydroxide	0.60
	n-Pentane	3.50
	Water, deionized	to 100
15	$\sum_{i=1}^{i=y} X_i P_i$	8.16 psia

This composition was prepared as described in Example 7.

20 EXAMPLE 10.

This example illustrates an acidic disinfectant cleaning composition. The composition components are:

25	Component	Weight %
	Dodecyl/tridecylbenzene sulfonic acid	5.20
	Sodium cumene sulfonate (40% aq. sol.)	5.66
	Dipropylene glycol-n-butyl ether	2.67
	Citric acid, anhydrous	2.00
30	Sodium hydroxide	0.67
	Ortho-phenylphenol	0.20
	Sodium sulfate	1.00
	Isopentane (65.45 weight %)	
	/ISOPAR C (34.55 weight %)	5.00
35	Water, deionized	to 100

$$\sum_{i=1}^{i=y} X_i P_i$$

9.17 psia

The surfactant and sodium cumene sulfonate are dissolved sequentially in the water. Ortho-phenylphenol 5 is dissolved into the ether cosurfactant and the cosurfactant is added to the surfactant solution with continued agitation. Sodium hydroxide is slowly added to the mixture to obtain a pH of from about 5 to about 9. Citric acid and sodium sulfate are added and the solution 10 is mixed at room temperature until homogeneous. The isopentane/ISOPAR mixture is cooled to about 5°C and added to 95% by weight of surfactant solution. The composition is mixed in a closed container until a homogeneous liquid is formed.

## 15 EXAMPLE 11

This example illustrates a cleaning composition of the present invention having a neutral pH. The composition components are:

20	Component	Weight %
	Dodecyl/tridecylbenzene sulfonic acid	5.13
	Sodium cumene sulfonate (40% aq. sol.)	6.80
	Dipropylene glycol-n-butyl ether	2.64
25	Sodium hydroxide	0.66
	Ortho-phenylphenol	0.20
	Sodium sulfate	0.99
	Isopentane	5.00
	Water, deionized	to 100
30	$\sum_{i=1}^{i=y} X_i P_i$	11.96 psia

The surfactant and hydrotrope are dissolved sequentially in the water. Ortho-phenylphenol is

dissolved into the ether cosurfactant and the resulting mixture is added to the surfactant solution with continued agitation. Sodium hydroxide is added slowly to obtain a pH of from about 5 to about 9 and sodium sulfate was added 5 under constant mixing at room temperature until homogeneous. The isopentane is cooled to about 5°C and is added to 95% by weight of surfactant solution. The composition is mixed in a closed container until a homogeneous liquid is formed.

10 EXAMPLE 12

The relationship between "the initial foam time" of compositions of the present invention and the type or mixture of water immiscible compound is demonstrated in this example. The compositions of Example 12 are prepared 15 using the ingredients listed in Table 1, in the manner described in Example 6.

"Time to initial foam" is determined using a blind sample evaluation and a single trigger sprayer (Model T85NDB, from Continental Sprayers) mounted on 20 either PET or glass containers. The trigger sprayer is rinsed before each use and each composition is sprayed 12 times before an evaluation. "Time to initial foam" is determined for each composition by spraying each composition a total of 6 times at a vertical target at a 25 distance of 6 inches and averaging the determinations. "Time to initial foam" is a measurement of the time from trigger actuation until the composition foams to obscure the target. The results are shown in TABLE 1.

TABLE 1

Material/Sample	12A	12B	12C	12D	12E	12F
Alkylbenzene sulfonic acid (BIOSOFT S100)	3.90%	3.90%	3.90%	3.90%	3.90%	3.90%
Dipropylene glyco 1- n-butyl ether	2.00%	1.95%	1.90%	1.85%	1.80%	1.75%
Citric acid (anhydrous)	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
Magnesium Oxide	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%
Water (deionized)	86.85%	86.90%	86.95%	87.00%	87.05%	87.10%
Isopentane	1.935%	2.432%	2.979%	3.582%	4.254%	5.0%
ISOPAR <sup>TM</sup> C	3.065%	2.568%	2.021%	1.418%	0.748%	0.0
Avg. Time to initial foam (sec)	5.6	4.7	3.65	2.65	2.0	1.6
$\sum_{i=1}^{i=y} X_i P_i$	6.39 psia	7.50 psia	8.62 psia	9.73 psia	10.84 psia	11.96 psia

The results in TABLE 1 show that the "foam time" of the composition varies with the vapor pressure of the 5 composition. Thus, the time in which a foam appears after application may be controlled by the varying amount and vapor pressure of the self-foaming agent.

#### EXAMPLE 13

##### A. Unthickened Self Foaming Laundry Pretreatment 10 Composition, Examples 13A-13C.

These compositions are made from the following ingredients:

	Example 13A	Example 13B	Example 13C
Deionized Water	to 100	to 100	to 100
Sodium pareth-4-sulfate, 60%*	6.0	8.0	8.4
Tallowamine EOS <sup>b</sup>	3.6	2.4	0
Soyamide DEA <sup>c</sup>	0	0	2.52
Propylene glycol	5.0	5.0	7.0
Dipropylene glycol n-propyl ether <sup>d</sup>	4.0	4.0	3.6
Sodium tetraborate decahydrate	1.0	2.0	2.8
Sodium sulfate	0	1.0	0
Enzyme*	0.3	0.3	0.3
Isopentane	4.25	4.25	4.25
Isopar C	0.75	0.75	0.75
$\sum_{i=1}^{i=y} X_i P_i$	10.84	10.84	10.84

\* = Sterol 460CS, from Stepan Chemical; <sup>b</sup> = Varonic T205, from Witco Chemical; <sup>c</sup> = Alkamide DIN 295S, from Rhone-Pouenc; <sup>d</sup> = Dowanol DPnP, from The Dow Chemical Company; \* = Optimase APL-440, from Solvay Enzymes.

The compositions are prepared by adding the water and the sodium pareth-4 sulfate to a 4 liter stainless steel beaker, then adding the propylene glycol and sodium tetraborate until they are dissolved. In Examples 13A And 5 13B, the dipropylene glycol n-propyl ether is then added. In the case of Example 13C, the sodium sulfate is added at this time and the dipropylene glycol n-propyl ether and Soyamide DEA are separately mixed and added. In all cases, the enzyme is then added and mixed until uniform.

10 The resulting mixture is transferred to polyethylene terphthalate bottles, and the isopentane and Isopar C are added. The bottles are then capped and the composition mixed by manual agitation.

B. Thickened Laundry Pretreatment Compositions 13D-13G

Example	13D	13E	13F	13G
Deionized Water	to 100	to 100	to 100	to 100
Sodium Pareth-4 sulfate, 60% <sup>a</sup>	8.4	6.1	0	0
Soyamide DEA <sup>b</sup>	2.52	3.93	0	0
C11.5 Alkylbenzene sulfonic acid <sup>c</sup>	0	0	3.5	3.5
Dinonylphenol EO7 <sup>d</sup>	0	0	3.6	3.6
Propylene glycol	7.0	6.67	5.0	5.0
Dipropylene glycol n-	3.6	4.33	4.0	4.0

propyl ether <sup>c</sup>				
Sodium tetraborate decahydrate	2.8	0.5	1.25	1.0
Sodium Hydroxide, 505 aqueous	0.22	0	0	0.11
Triethanolamine (85% in diethanol amine)	0	0	2.0	2.0
Enzyme <sup>d</sup>	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Xanthan gum <sup>e</sup>	0	0.15	0.15	0
Acrylic acid polymer <sup>h</sup>	2.0	0	0	1.0
Isopentane	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25
Isopar C	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
$\sum_{i=1}^y X_i P_i$	10.84	10.84	10.84	10.84

<sup>a</sup>Steol 460CS, from Stepan Chemical; <sup>b</sup>Alkamide DIN 295S, from Rhone-Pouenc; <sup>c</sup>Biosoft S100, from Stepan Chemicals; <sup>d</sup>Igepal DM430, from Rhone-Poulenc; <sup>e</sup>Dowanol DPnP, from The Dow Chemical Company; <sup>f</sup>Optimase APL-440, from Solvay Enzymes; <sup>g</sup>Kelzan T, from Kelco; <sup>h</sup>Acusol 820, from Rohm & Haas.

Examples 13D and 13E are prepared by adding the water and the sodium pareth-4 sulfate to a 4 liter stainless steel beaker, then adding the propylene glycol, sodium tetraborate and acrylic acid polymer (Ex. 13D) or xantham 5 gum (Ex 13E)until they are dissolved. In Example 13D, the sodium hydroxide is then added. The dipropylene glycol n-propyl ether and Soyamide DEA are separately mixed and added. The enzyme is then added and mixed until uniform. The resulting mixture is transferred to polyethylene 10 terphthalate bottles, and the isopentane and Isopar C are added. The bottles are then capped and the composition mixed by manual agitation.

Examples 13F and 13G are prepared in the same manner, with the C11.5 alkylbenzene sulfonic acid and triethanol 15 amine substituting for the sodium pareth-4 sulfate, and the dinonylphenol EO7 substituting for the soyamide DEA.

## WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A composition in the form of a microemulsion comprising:

5 (a) water,

(b) from about a 0.5 to about 10 weight percent of a water immiscible compound or mixture thereof, the water immiscible compound(s) having a vapor pressure which satisfies the relationship

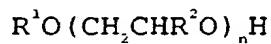
10  $3 \text{ psi} < \sum_{i=1}^{i=y} X_i P_i < 14.7 \text{ psi.}$

wherein y represents the number of water immiscible compounds in component (c),  $X_i$  represents the mole fraction of a water immiscible compound i in component (c), and  $P_i$  represents the vapor pressure of said water-immiscible compound i at 22° C;

15 (c) from about 0.2 to about 20 weight percent of a surfactant; and

(d) from about 0.1 to about 20 weight percent of a cosurfactant selected from the group consisting of

20 1) an alkylene glycol ether of the formula



where  $R^1$  is  $C_1-C_6$  alkyl,  $R^2$  is H or methyl and n is a number from 1 to 3,

25 2) an alcohol of the formula



where  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$  and  $R^3$  are each either H or  $C_1-C_6$  alkyl provided that the total

number of carbon atoms in R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> is 3 to 7, and

3) mono- and di-carboxylic acids having an equivalent weight of up to 88;

5 the relative amounts of components (a)-(d) being selected such that the composition is in the form of a liquid oil-in-water microemulsion.

10 2. The composition of Claim 1 wherein the water immiscible compound(s) have a vapor pressure which satisfies the relationship

$$5 \text{ psi} < \sum_{i=1}^{i=y} X_i P_i < 12.5 \text{ psi.}$$

at 22°C.

15 3. The composition of Claim 1 wherein the major portion of the water immiscible compound is a C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> aliphatic hydrocarbon.

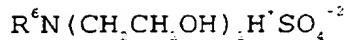
4. The composition of Claim 3 wherein the C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> aliphatic hydrocarbon is isopentane, n-pentane, or a mixture thereof.

20 5. The composition of Claim 3 wherein the water immiscible compound further contains a C<sub>9</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> aliphatic hydrocarbon.

6. The composition of Claim 6 wherein the surfactant is anionic or cationic.

25 7. The composition of Claim 6 wherein the anionic surfactant is a metal salt of a C<sub>10</sub>-C<sub>16</sub> alkylbenzene sulfonate, a metal salt of a C<sub>12</sub>-C<sub>16</sub> alkyltoluene sulfonate, or a mixture thereof.

8. The composition of Claim 7 wherein the cationic surfactant is of the formula



where  $R^6$  is  $C_{16-18}$  alkyl.

9. The composition of Claim 2 wherein the cosurfactant is dipropyleneglycol n-butyl ether,  
5 dipropyleneglycol n-propyl ether, propyleneglycol n-butyl ether, propyleneglycol n-propyl ether, tripropyleneglycol methyl ether, or a mixture thereof.

10. The composition of Claim 9 wherein the water immiscible compound is present in the composition in  
10 an amount of from about 1 to about 8 weight percent.

11. The composition of Claim 9 wherein the cosurfactant is present in the composition in an amount of from about 0.5 to about 10 weight percent.

12. The composition of Claim 11 wherein the surfactant is present in an amount of from about 0.5 to  
15 about 10 weight percent.

13. The composition of Claim 1 further comprising an antimicrobial agent.

14. The composition of Claim 1 further  
20 comprising a hydrotrope.

15. The composition of claim 1 wherein component (c) is a mixture of an anionic surfactant and a nonionic surfactant.

16. A packaged composition comprising:  
25 (I) a container having a non-pressurized reservoir and an opening, said reservoir containing a composition in the form of a microemulsion having:

(a) water,

(b) from about a 0.5 to about 10 weight percent of a water immiscible compound(s) having a vapor pressure which satisfies the relationship

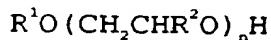
5                    $3 \text{ psi} < \sum_{i=1}^{i=y} X_i P_i < 14.7 \text{ psi.}$

wherein y represents the number of water immiscible compounds in component (c),  $X_i$  represents the mole fraction of a water immiscible compound i in component (c), and  $P_i$  represents the vapor pressure of said water-immiscible compound i at 22°C;

(c) from about 0.2 to about 20 weight percent of a surfactant; and

(d) from about 0.1 to about 20 weight percent of a cosurfactant selected from the group consisting of

15                   1) an alkylene glycol ether of the formula



where  $R^1$  is  $C_1-C_6$  alkyl,  $R^2$  is H or methyl and n is a number from 1 to 3,

2) an alcohol of the formula



where  $R^3$ ,  $R^4$ , and  $R^5$  are each either H or  $C_1-C_6$  alkyl provided that the total number of carbon atoms in  $R^3$ ,  $R^4$ , and  $R^5$  is 3 to 7, and

25                   3) mono- and di-carboxylic acids having an equivalent weight of up to 88;

the relative amounts of components (a)-(d) being selected such that the composition is in the form of a liquid oil-in water microemulsion, said opening being fitted with a

dispensing apparatus which is actuated from a closed to an open position. Wherein when said apparatus is activated it dispenses said composition in the form of a liquid, non-foamed spray.

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No  
PCT/US 97/00371A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER  
IPC 6 C11D17/00 C11D3/18

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)  
IPC 6 C11D

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	GB 2 190 681 A (COLGATE PALMOLIVE CO) 25 November 1987 see claims; examples ---	1,6,7, 9-14
A	WO 94 23012 A (DOW CHEMICAL CO) 13 October 1994 see claims 1-7; examples ---	1,3-7,9
A	US 5 462 690 A (RHINESMITH ROBERT) 31 October 1995 see claims see claims ---	1,6,9
A	WO 94 02109 A (DOWBRANDS INC) 3 February 1994 see the whole document ---	1-16
		-/-

 Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C. Patent family members are listed in annex.

## \* Special categories of cited documents :

- \*A\* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- \*E\* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- \*L\* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- \*O\* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- \*P\* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- \*T\* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- \*X\* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- \*Y\* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- \*&\* document member of the same patent family

1

Date of the actual completion of the international search  28 May 1997	Date of mailing of the international search report  10.06.97
Name and mailing address of the ISA  European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patendaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+ 31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl, Fax (+ 31-70) 340-3016	Authorized officer  Grittern, A

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No  
PCT/US 97/00371

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	<p>DATABASE WPI Section Ch, Week 9326 Derwent Publications Ltd., London, GB; Class C07, AN 93-208017 XP002031808 &amp; HU 62 649 A (SZIASZ SZOLGALTATO ES IPARI ALTALANOS) , 28 May 1993 see abstract</p> <p>-----</p>	1,3

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

National Application No

PCT/US 97/00371

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)		Publication date
GB 2190681 A	25-11-87	US 5075026 A		24-12-91
		AT 957 U		26-08-96
		AU 597367 B		31-05-90
		AU 7313887 A		26-11-87
		BE 1001742 A		27-02-90
		BR 8702610 A		23-02-88
		CA 1302194 A		02-06-92
		CH 676854 A		15-03-91
		DE 3716526 A		26-11-87
		DK 168958 B		18-07-94
		FR 2599046 A		27-11-87
		HK 60094 A		08-07-94
		LU 86888 A		22-11-88
		NL 8701215 A		16-12-87
		SE 503826 C		16-09-96
		SE 8702084 A		22-11-87
		SG 20994 A		10-06-94
		TR 25009 A		01-09-92
		US 5082584 A		21-01-92
		US 5076954 A		31-12-91
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
WO 9423012 A	13-10-94	AU 6528694 A		24-10-94
		BR 9405958 A		12-12-95
		EP 0692021 A		17-01-96
		JP 8508536 T		10-09-96
		US 5597792 A		28-01-97
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
US 5462690 A	31-10-95	US 5587357 A		24-12-96
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
WO 9402109 A	03-02-94	AU 4786893 A		14-02-94
		CN 1087380 A		01-06-94
		EP 0652739 A		17-05-95
		ES 2075820 A		01-10-95
		FI 950373 A		27-01-95
		HU 70703 A		30-10-95
		JP 7509513 T		19-10-95
		NO 950309 A		27-01-95
		PL 307296 A		15-05-95
		US 5602091 A		11-02-97
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----